

RELIEF OF TIENSIN

Chinese Lose Heavily in Resisting the Allied Troops.

THE CITY TAKEN BY STORM

Rebel Lines Broken by a Desperate Charge.

FOREIGN CASUALTIES FEW

Russian Force Had Many Killed and Wounded in the Fight of June 22. Second Relief Column En Route. Alarming Reports Concerning the Fate of Seymour's Expedition—Immense Celestial Army Surrounding Peking—Threats to Resist the Landing of the British at Kiang-Yin—An Outbreak Feared in Nan King—Native Cruisers Sent There.

LONDON, June 25.—There are some details concerning the relief of Tientsin on June 23 by the allied forces, but much is left to conjecture. Despatches from Chefoo and other points confirm the report that the international troops entered the beleaguered city on Saturday after a hard fight. In the resistance to the Americans and Europeans the Chinese lost heavily, but the allies suffered comparatively few casualties.

Other despatches say that on Sunday the relief force left Tientsin to rescue the Seymour expedition, which have gone to the aid of the foreigners in Peking and has been reported to be in desperate straits at various points between Tientsin and the capital.

A Shanghai despatch states that the Russians alone lost 120 killed and 300 wounded in the repulse at or near Tientsin on June 22, the day before the allied forces entered the city.

The Shanghai despatch adds that the force now proceeding to Tientsin numbers 8,000, the majority being Japanese soldiers. There are also 2,000 British and 1,200 Germans in this relief column. General Fukushima is in command.

The relief of Tientsin is further confirmed by a despatch to the Central News, dated at Taku Sunday night and sent via Chefoo Sunday. This telegram says that the allies, greatly reinforced by arrivals from Taku, charged the Chinese line, broke through, and entered the city on June 23.

The Fate of Seymour.

The most distressing reports are in circulation regarding Rear Admiral Seymour's expedition, which started out to break through the Chinese battle lines and save the foreigners in Peking. The worst fears for the rear admiral and his men are entertained here today. One rumor says that on June 22, Seymour's column was seen eight miles southeast of Peking. Another declares that the whole force has been annihilated by overwhelming numbers of Chinese seven miles west of Lang-Fang.

Advices from Japanese sources declare that Seymour, commanding the 2,500 men who started for Peking on June 10, is a prisoner in the hands of the Chinese rebels. If Seymour has been captured, Captain McCalla, of the United States cruiser Newark, is also in the enemy's hands, as he was in command of the detachment of 100 marines with Seymour's force.

Other Japanese reports repeat the story, sent out yesterday, that all the foreign ministers have left Peking under a guard of Chinese soldiers, but that their destination is a complete mystery.

A careful estimate of the number and armament of the Chinese troops around Peking puts the total at 360,000, and it is calculated that these troops possess 220 7-centimeter Creusot guns, 18 Krupps, and 200 Maxims.

Their supply of ammunition is practically inexhaustible. It has been mainly supplied by a German firm at Carlewitz. Fully three-fourths of the Chinese forces are badly drilled, wholly undisciplined, and quite unfamiliar with modern weapons.

"General Ma's army," says a correspondent at Shan-Hai-Cwan, "consisting of 4,000 men, left a week ago for Peking and General Sung Ching's forces, numbering 2,500, left for the same place on June 15."

To Resist the British.

A despatch from Shanghai says that Li Ping Heng, ex-Governor of Shang Tung, who is intensely anti-foreign has gone to the Kiang-Yin forts on the Yangtze. He has declared his intention of resisting the landing of British forces in that region.

It is reported in London, however, that Great Britain has assured the Chinese authorities that it will not land men in Yangtze Kiang Valley except to assist them in quelling disturbances.

To increase the alarm over the general situation in China, reports have been received today saying that an outbreak is threatened in Nanking. The unrest is growing hourly. It is expected that there will be an uprising at any moment, and the

Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co. Delightful trips daily at 5.50 p. m. to Old Point Comfort, Newport News, Norfolk, Virginia Beach, and Ocean View. For schedule see page 7.

Talentine takes away the objectionable features of perspiration; guaranteed; all toilet creams.

Dancing at Chesapeake Beach. The music every afternoon and evening.

Flowering Laths, \$3.00; Sweet Laths at lowered prices at Friendly Corner, 6th and N. Y. ave.

lives of foreigners are in the utmost danger.

Viceroy Liu Kin Yih has telegraphed the British authorities that he has ordered the five Chinese cruisers which have been lying off the harbor here to proceed to Nan King.

Despatches from Taku state that the failure of the gunboat Monocacy to take part in the bombardment of the Taku forts has excited comment in naval circles there. It has also been the subject of criticism here.

The Chinese Merchants' Company has decided to place its fleet under the British flag.

SEYMOUR HARD PRESSED

Reported to Be Near Tientsin With Foreign Military Forces.

BERLIN, June 25.—The German Consul at Chefoo reports that Admiral Seymour is said to be at a point twelve and a half miles from Tientsin. The various foreign ministers are said to be with him.

The party is reported to be hard pressed by Boxers and Chinese soldiers.

The consul also sends confirmation of the relief of Tientsin on June 23.

The German Governor at Kiaochow tele-

graphs under date of June 25, that he has been informed through Chinese sources that Admiral Seymour has reached Peking.

MORE SHIPS FOR CHINA.

Two French Cruisers Sail and Spain Making One Ready.

MADRID, June 25.—The cruiser Carlos is being outfitted expeditiously, and will soon start for China.

PARIS, June 25.—The cruisers Vauban and Caravan and the transport Dorcote sailed from Saigon, French Cochinchina, for Taku on Sunday last.

The Bengala, wooden despatch boat, has sailed from Kwang Che Wan for the same rendezvous.

AMERICAN HOLDINGS IN CHINA.

Estimated Value of Real Property in the Northern District.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The following is an estimate of the value of real property owned by Americans in North China:

Tientsin—American Board Missions, 25,000 taels; American Methodist Mission, 40,000 taels; United States Consulate, 6,000 taels; Y. M. C. A. building, 12,000 taels; Standard Oil godowns (not including contents of case oil), 20,000 taels; Union Church building, 8,000 taels; C. S. Tenney, houses, valued at 15,000 taels; other houses, valued at 10,000 taels. Taku—American houses, valued at 15,000 taels. Peking—American mission houses, valued at 60,000 taels. Pootung—American mis-

sion houses, valued at 30,000 taels. Tung-Chow—American mission houses, valued at 30,000 taels. Kalgan—American mission houses, valued at 10,000 taels. Tai-Yuen-Pu (Nanyang)—American mission houses, valued at 15,000 taels. Tsun-Hua—American mission houses, valued at 10,000 taels; Pang-Chuan and Ling-Ching-Chou—Mission houses, valued at 15,000 taels. Pui-Tai-Ho—American summer cottages, valued at 60,000 taels. Peking—United States Legation buildings, 25,000 taels; total, 350,000 taels, or \$72,000 United States gold.

The above figures cover only the value of buildings, and do not include the value of the property on which they stand, nor of the personal and household effects within them.

The value of the Tientsin tael is 75 cents United States currency.

FIRING HEARD OFF NEWPORT.

The North Atlantic Squadron at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 25.—Big gun firing was heard off shore all this morning. The ships of the North Atlantic Squadron were having target practice. At 9 o'clock the flagship New York and battleship Kearsarge came in and anchored off Jamestown.

The torpedo boat Gwin left shortly after 9 for Narragansett Pier to bring Admiral Dewey to Newport.

Quick Service to St. Paul via B. & O. And northwestern points, on new B. & O. train, leaving Washington at 10:20 a. m. daily, and reaching St. Paul at 10 p. m. next day.

Sound, good, No. 2 Flooring, only \$2 per 100 sq. ft.; Nor. Car. pine, Frank Libbey & Co.

1x12-16 Kiln-dried Boards, only \$1.75 per 100 sq. ft.; of North Carolina pine, too, at Libbey & Co.

RUSHING TROOPS TO CHINA

A Full Brigade Ordered to Chefoo From Manila.

General Chaffee Assigned to Command American Military Forces. Fourth, Ninth, and Twentieth Infantry and Sixth Cavalry to Compose His Army—Refusal of Minister Wu's Second Request That This Country Cease Military Operations Pending Li Hung Chang's Efforts to Restore Order—Warships to Cooperate With the Corps on Land.

The War Department has awakened to a realization of the serious situation in China, and today began preparations for an expedition to be sent to the relief of the Americans. It is no longer denied that a brigade of troops will be sent as soon as possible.

The department ordered the Fourth and Twentieth Infantry to proceed from Manila to Taku at once. This, with the Ninth Infantry and Sixth Cavalry will complete the brigade decided upon.

The announcement was made officially

Mr. Wu, the Chinese Ambassador, called at the State Department and held a brief conference with Secretary Hay. He expressed pleasure that the relief column had entered Tientsin and hoped that the trouble might soon be ended. In speaking of the despatch from Consul General Goodnow, stating that no communication had been had with Peking since June 14, he said that there was a circuitous route open via Siberia and that messages were being sent and received over that line. He claimed to have had no official news from his Government today.

The War Department at noon today called to General MacArthur that by direction of the President, General Chaffee had been ordered to proceed to Chefoo, China, to command the United States military forces there. The commanding officer of the Ninth Infantry is ordered to report to General Chaffee upon his arrival at Chefoo.

Admiral Kempf was today notified that a brigade of infantry would proceed to his aid and that the Ninth Infantry would be immediately re-enforced.

The Princeton and Don Juan de Austria are patrolling the coast in response to appeals received for protection from Americans in the affected districts.

General Chaffee's plans contemplate a campaign that will last into the winter. He explained this morning to General Corbin that it would be necessary to send winter clothing to China for the troops, as in November the weather was exceedingly cold in that part of China in which the troops will operate. He remarked that at Taku vessels were often frozen in the ice in November. Instructions were sent to provide the Ninth Infantry with everything needed and General Chaffee has been informed that the regimental quartermasters and commissaries of both the Ninth Infantry and Sixth Cavalry have been amply supplied with money.

The troops have been thoroughly equipped, and everything necessary to a properly conducted campaign has been provided. Supplies of clothing and equipment for the fall will be sent later from Manila by the Quartermaster's Department.

It is expected that General Chaffee will reach Chefoo within the next thirty days. Manila is to be used as a base of supplies, and General MacArthur will establish a depot there, using army transports for service between Manila and China.

CABINET DISCUSSES CHINA.

Administration Officials in Conference Over the Recent Reports.

The Chinese situation again engrossed the attention of the Cabinet at its regular Tuesday morning meeting today. The news from Tientsin, announcing the relief of that town, was received with much pleasure, and the hopes of the Administration for getting aid to Peking were correspondingly increased.

Secretary Hay, at the head of the business which was presented to the members for consideration. Among the other items in his budget was the application of the Chinese Viceroy for a cessation of American intervention until peace can be restored. The action of the Secretary of State in declining to consent to such a course was approved.

Secretary Long, who had been away to Hingham, Mass., during the Republican National Convention, was present. He had a number of despatches concerning the movement of ships. Postmaster General Smith had a small budget in connection with Cuban postal matters. Neither Secretary Root nor Secretary Gage was present.

After the meeting General Corbin and General Chaffee, who has been ordered to China to head the brigade of Americans in the field there, called and were received by the President. Secretary Hay, Mr. McKinley indicated to General Chaffee the line of policy which this Government desires to maintain in the East.

THE POWERS IN ACCORD.

Russia Said to Have Been Authorized to Crush Chinese Rebels.

PARIS, June 25.—According to the "Figaro" the agreement of the diplomatic corps to the Chinese situation is complete and absolute.

As evidence of this it says that Russia has received a mandate from the powers to intervene actively to terminate the crisis.

MISSION OF THE TERRIBLE.

British Battleship Carries Despatches and Transports Troops.

LONDON, June 25.—The British cruiser Terrible first brought the news of the successful junction of Sir John Wolcott's forces with the allied relief column which had been cut off by the Chinese about nine miles from Tientsin.

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Bristow returns from Cuba. NEW YORK, June 25.—The Ward line steamship Mexico arrived this morning from Havana. Among the passengers of the Mexico was General Bristow who has been investigating the postoffice frauds in Cuba.

Flynn's Business College, 8th and K. 1x12-16, dressed 4 sides, Shelving, 2 cents per sq. ft. Call for lowered prices on F. Libbey & Co.

FIGHTING AT HEIDELBERG

Hamilton's Forces Engage the Boers Under Prindloe.

Issue of the Battle Unknown, But It Is Supposed That the Burgheers Were Driven Back—Pretoria Quiet Despite the Operations of the Volunteer Column Outside the City.

PRETORIA, June 25.—(3:05 p. m.)—News was received here today of an engagement between the forces of General Hamilton and General Prindloe at Heidelberg.

Although no details are to be had, it is understood that the Boers fought in considerable force and were driven back by the British troops. It is not known how heavy the losses were or in what direction the Boers are supposed to have retired.

All interest is centering upon the operations of General De Wet. General Botha is resting at the head of the Pretoria Spruit, keeping in occasional touch with the British mounted patrols among the Denekerskloof hills.

Complete quiet prevails here despite the operations of the Volunteer column outside the city.

Rev. Van Broekhuizen, minister of the principal Dutch Church here, while in the pulpit yesterday, called upon the congregation to send additional food supplies to the Boer prisoners in the city. He also declared that the latest reports from all the hospitals were satisfactory.

The Boer judges, Coubiers, Gregorowski, and Morice and the ex-judges, Amerikoff and De Kortz remain here.

General Roberts has written to the doctors of the Swiss Red Cross, who were before his entry, thanking them, on behalf of his army for their valuable work.

BOER ADDRESS TO AMERICA.

Envoys Reiterate Their Grievances Before Their Departure.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The Boer envoys, who will sail for home tomorrow, gave out an address to the people of the United States this forenoon. It says in part:

The history of the relations between Great Britain and the Boers is one of violated faith and broken pledges, cloaked under the display of magnanimous and irreproachable principles. Despairing of either justice or protection in the Cape Colony, our forefathers were in 1835 practically driven from their homes into the wilderness by the unjust and unsympathetic treatment of the Imperial Government.

In the time unknown and desolate tracts north of the Orange River these pioneers were beset with dangers and privations and were constantly harassed by the attacks of wild beasts and still more ferocious and crueler human beings. They were intensified by a series of bloody massacres at the hands of the Zulus and Matabeles.

Notwithstanding all of these hardships and drudgery, they were successful in reclaiming for civilization what is now the colony of Natal, the Orange Free State and the South African Republic; but they were not permitted to enjoy the fruits of their labors or the rewards of their sufferings for the British Government, which had declared its solemn intention of not interfering beyond a certain boundary, sought to break its promise.

"Our forefathers were driven from Natal, which they had acquired by the legal right of treaty and purchase, as well as by the fruits of their labors and the rewards of their sufferings for the British Government, which had declared its solemn intention of not interfering beyond a certain boundary, sought to break its promise."

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DEMOCRATS OF ILLINOIS.

The State Convention Called to Order in Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 25.—The Illinois Democratic Convention opened shortly after noon today, with enough matters of importance before it to insure one of the most interesting political gatherings ever held in the State.

Questions of platform, endorsement of a Presidential candidate, and the choice of nominees are up for settlement by the convention.

The main interest naturally centers around the selection of a nominee for Governor. There are seven prominent candidates for the honor: Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago; Adam Orndorff, Treasurer of Chicago; Alfred Orndorff, of Springfield; Samuel Alschuler, of Aurora; Ex-Vice President Stevenson, of Bloomington; Judge Nicholas T. Worthington, of Peoria; and C. K. Ladd, of Kewanee. Besides these, there are a number of dark horses from various sections of the State.

Orndorff has the solid delegation from Cook county, headed by Mayor Harrison, instructed for him, and the other candidates have various counties behind them.

Alschuler is said to be slightly in the lead at present.

There is likely to be a lively discussion in the committee on resolutions. John P. Altgeld is here with a platform, which he will submit to the committee on resolutions.

It starts out by reaffirming the Chicago platform. Further along, it practically rewrites the principles of the Chicago platform and specifically declares for free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1. It also brings in the Chicago platform plank on government by injunction.

It is said to be likely that the platform adopted will reaffirm the Chicago platform in general. The delegates will, it is reported, be instructed for Bryan, trusts and imperialism will be denounced, and a resolution of sympathy with the Boers adopted.

AMOS L. ALLEN RENOMINATED.

Selected by Acclamation as a Candidate for Congress.

PORTLAND, Me., June 25.—The Hon. Amos L. Allen, of Alfred, who was elected last fall to fill out Thomas B. Reed's unexpired term was today renominated by acclamation.

The platform of the convention at which he was chosen heartily endorses the platform of the Philadelphia Convention and pledges support to McKinley and Roosevelt, believing that "their election will give the country a continuance of the present unparalleled prosperity with its good wages and constant employment of workmen."

TOO WARM FOR POLITICS.

Midsummer Quiet at Democratic and Republican Headquarters.

There were few callers today at the headquarters of the Democratic Congressional Committee and but two officers of that committee were in evidence. These were the Assistant Secretaries J. L. Peary and George N. Jesse. Representative Richardson, the chairman, and Representative McRae and James A. Norton, the vice chairmen, are absent from Washington looking after Democratic interests in Tennessee, Arkansas, and Ohio. Secretary Kerr, who has been out of the city for several weeks, will, it is believed at headquarters, return this evening or tomorrow.

The numbers of the executive committee, Senator Cockrell, and Representatives Ruppert, John F. Fitzgerald, Turner, Hall, Doly, and Denny, are in the Secretary's search to be present.

Assistant Secretary Jesse has with him a force of assistants engaged in the preparation and mailing of campaign literature. The numbers of the executive committee, Senator Cockrell, and Representatives Ruppert, John F. Fitzgerald, Turner, Hall, Doly, and Denny, are in the Secretary's search to be present.

Democratic headquarters is on the parlor floor of the Metropolitan Hotel and comprises six rooms on the north and south sides of the main corridor east of the public parlor.

It was said this afternoon that the committee would not put forth its greatest energy until after the National Convention at Kansas City. There was nobody at headquarters who felt disposed to discuss political prospects further than the Boer predictions accredited to Mr. Hanna that all Western and Northwestern States would be safely Republican, and to say that Democratic hopes are high and prospects bright.

At the headquarters of the Republican National Committee, at the northwest corner of the Metropolitan Hotel, in the offices formerly occupied by the American Federation of Labor, a half dozen young men were operating typewriters in the production of manifold copies of prosperity interviews.

The literature which is going forth from this committee is largely of this character. Statistical matters prepared by the Bureau of Statistics is extensively used, and interviews are obtained with officers in the executive departments to the effect that imports are increasing, exports are increasing, money is increasing, population is increasing, wages are increasing, everything is increasing, etc. These interviews are sent to the headquarters of Republican newspapers, and to many small newspapers, not Republican, which publish news as news. It is considered an effective way of influencing the popular mind.

Secretary Dick was in his office this afternoon, but it was given out that he could see no political callers and had no time to talk politics. He was engaged, it was said in the consideration of a law case in which he is counsel.

At the headquarters of the Republican Congressional Committee on the top floor of the Hotel Normandie, there was a midsummer quiet. The Times man was informed that it was too early to take victory and too warm to write the figures which would prove the claim.

ELTS FOR BRITISH FIGHTERS.

Large Orders Received by an American Manufacturer.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 25.—Thomas C. Orndorff, a Government contractor, has received an order from the British War Office for the Ordnance cartridge belt. It is at work both here and through his English branch in the manufacture of the belts, and at least \$300,000 worth of them are to be turned out. The English branch of the factory is running day and night and the belts are taken as fast as they are turned out.

When the Canadian regiments left Canada for South Africa, Mr. Orndorff equipped two of them with his belts. As soon as the Canadian soldier got to the battlefield, there was a demand for the same kind of a belt. The Army Office made an investigation and placed a small order for more belts. This has been followed by a wholesale order that is taxing the capacity of the Worcester and London shops.

The Ordnance belt is to replace the old cartridge box for Tommy Atkins just as it has for United States soldiers.

Special Excursion to Chesapeake Beach, Wednesday, June 27, 1900. Tickets Golden Eagle, Amer. Castle, No. 3. Andrew Jackson Council, No. 6, J. O. U. M. M.

Best and largest sized Shingles, \$8.00 per 1,000; made of cypress, No. 1 quality, by E. Libbey & Co.

Lowered Rates now on Lumber and millwork, and